#### Business Notices.

SPRING DRY GOODS.

& Co., tland and II and 15 Deveta L.O. Wilson & Co.,

Nos. 12 Courtiand and 11 and 13 Deveta.,
Are now prepared to for their Spring importations of British,
Preach and German Day Goods. Among which beyers will
find a choice stock of Draws Goods, many styles of which are
calculately confined to them.

Also a large assortment of Downstic Goods containing the
loading and favorite styles. All of which will be said at the
loading and favorite styles. All of which will be said at the
lowest market rates.

L.O. Wilson & Co.

D. DEVLIN & Co. beg to state that their Wholesale and Retail departments are now completely stocked will their late and elegant styles of SPRING and SUMMER CLOTH 189, and their CESTON department (second floor) with the new st importations of Castingers, Vastings, Coatings &c., at Nos. 258, 259 and 250 browneys.

ELEGANT CARPETING.

SMITH & LOUISEERY, No. 456 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit.

Terretary, Messers, There-try and Index in Carlotter, Messers, There-try and Index in Carlotter, Messers, There to the Carlotter of New Designs and Styles never before offered; also a large short of Ost. Chorus of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade. RICH CARPETINGS.

RICH CARPETINGS.

PRIEBANN & HUMPHREY.
No. 524 Broadway. opposite the St. Nicholss.

Are selling rich Velvet Carpeting from 11/ to 16/ per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 8/ to 16/ per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 8/ to 16/ per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 8/ to 16/ per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpeting, from 8/ to 16/ per yard.
Rich Heavy Superfine, from 6/ to 8/ per yard.
OH Cotths, Curtain Materials, Mattresses. &c. aqually low for cash.

PEYERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON. The genuine sticle
bas the name of
William Whitewarder
On every spool.

GOOD TAPESTRY BRUSSELS \$1 a YARD, at the

CARPET WARRHOUSE OF YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 324 Broadway, corner of Franklin st.

To Housekeepers .- A rare opportunity is now owned you. We have the largest associated of GAS FIXTURES over exhibited in New York. We are determined to clear them cut during the coming tharty days.

W. J. F. Danley & Co.

Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 6.5 Broadway.

WINDOW SHADES.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTREPRISE.

KELTY & FREQUENC. No. 221 Breadway and Reade at, have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for menufacturing Window Shades, and are how prepared to supply the whole trade with an intrivide assortment, fully Thirty FRE CENT LESS than ever before sold. As more are ellowed to manufacture under our patent, none can complete with us either in style or price. Also, ULLY GOLNICKS, BROCATELLE DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIK CURTAINS. &C. EPIGRAM BY A LADY.

It ain't now the fashion--it was long ago-To marry for lave, but we voted it "slow."

And we sak when our suitors most andently press.

Not--"Oh, does he love me?" but "How does he dreas?"

And a ladv of taste every sentiment smothers. And a lady of taste every sentiment smothers.

And a lady of taste every sentiment smothers.

For a man who ain't "rigged in style" by SMITH PROTHERS'

One Price Clothing Stores, Nos. 122 and 146 Fulton-st.

MILWAUKEE CITY PROPERTY .- Absolute sale at another, at the Merchant's Exchange, Wevenshar May 7, 1856, at 12 o'clock, 2' valuable Lora in the southern part of the City of Milwankee, Wis, known as Walker's Point. Three Lors are of large size, and situated it the most rapidly improving section of the city. Their value is rising at an ecormous rate, and this is an opportunity very selicon to be not with for small or large capitalists. Title perfect. For maps and further particulars apply at the office of Mesars, BLERGERER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st. New York.

Owners of Horses will find Dr. TORIAS'S LINE MERT, in cint bottles at 50 cents, superior to anything else fu-cering Code, Swellings, Osdiv, Bruises, Lumps, &c. Sold by al-the storekeepers and drugglats. Deput No. 60 Courtlands st. No. Vol. Now York

500 WHITE CHINA DINNER SETS; 300 Tea do.; W. J. F. DAILEY & Co., Non. 611 and 6 of strendway

REMOVAL.—
LEAVITT & ALLEN,
Publishers and Booksellers No. 27 Dey st.,
White s Will Remove this week To the Store No. 579 BROADWAY, corner White st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand proeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private apartments for applying his famous DVE, the greatest standard orticle of its aimd throughout the world. His new style of Wios and Tourress are perfection itself. Wholesake and retail at Caistadoro's, No. 6 Astor House.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- Are you losing flesh Do you suffer from low spirits? Have you a staking semestion at the pit of the stomach and palpitation of the heart? Are you troubled with flattleney? I fee a course of HotLoway's Pills, acting upon the secretions, will restore you to perfect

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wiss and Touriss have kaprovements peculiar to their blass. They are celebrated all over the world for their gree-fel beauty, case and durability—Stiling to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying his fancius Dye. Sold at Barchelou's, No. 233 Broadway.

# New Mork Daily Tribune

MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1856.

In consequence of the enormous number of copies now printed on The Weekly Tribuys, we are compelled to request our friends to send in their silvertisements by to morrow moon, in order to secure their insertion in this week's issue.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

Covernor Seward's Speech. The Great Speech of Governor Saward on the Immediate Admission of Kansas, is now ready, in pamphlet form. 

GREELEY & MCELRATH, Now York

### REMITTING DUTIES.

The House of Representatives on Friday discussed and adjourned over without finally deciding a question of Parliamentary law, on which, as we pretend to no skill in that science, we forbear to remark. So far, the House seems to have once reversed a decision of the Speaker by 11 majority; then refused by 3 majority to lay on the table a motion to recensider that vote; and next voted to reconsider by 3 majority, (74 to 71). Hereupon, after debate, there was an adjournment over until this morning, leaving the ultimate decision to the chance of more or less of that third of the Members who are absent from Washington being for or sgainst the Speaker's ruling. In either case, however, the fate of the bill does not seem to be in any manner contingent on this decision, except in so far as delays always afford a presumption of defeat through the failure of time to consider.

We have not read this bill, and do not know what age its provisions, save that it somehow directs the refunding of duties collected on goods which were destroyed by fire in the original packages, unbroken since they were shipped abroad. And it would require a more intimate knowledge of the subject than we at present possess to determine whether thi can or cannot with safety be done.

If it can be, we presume all will agree that it should be. Twice within the last quarter of a century the chief commercial section of our city has in good part been destroyed by fire. In either instance, many millions' worth of imported fabrics, on which duties had been paid, were consumed. These goods were immediately replaced by fresh importations, on which duties were also paid. If the duties on the destroyed goods are not refunded. the Government actually makes a profit out of what is to all others concerned a sore calemity-the wreck of many private fortunes and of scores of insurance companies. A great fire thus desolates the city, but replenishes the Federal Treasury. Commerce is rendered bankrupt, but Government fattens on the disaster. We think considerate, humane legislators cannot desire this.

But, on the other hand, we presume the present bill is resisted as opening the door to perjury and fraud. Members say: "If we allow merchants to "swear that they had imported goods destroyed in sta fire, and thereupon claim the return of duties · already paid into the Treasury, we tempt men to "swear that goods were destroyed which were of not, and so open the Treasury to boundless pecu-"lation " We do not say how much for force or

justice there is in this view; we only indicate the ground on which we presume the opposition to the pending bill is based. The House will judge whether this should overbear the more obvious considerations which favor the passage of the bill.

What we desire is, to urge Congress to deal with the subject thoroughly decisively, finally. If duties ought ever to be remitted on goods destroyed by fire, let it be done by virtue of a general and permanent, not a special and partial act. Let the law point out and strictly define the cases in which duties shall be refunded, if in any, and the evidence of destruction which shall be required, and leave all beyond to the Courts. We believe there have been one or two special acts for refunding passed in former years; let us have no more of these; but let a general law, if any, be passed which shall render justice and preclude fraud; and let this be the end of legislation on the subject.

#### PHILADELPHIA vs. NEW-YORK.

Pennsylvania, of all the States in the Union, is generally considered the one most interested in a Protective Tariff, and yet it has been her misfortune to have men in the United States Senate who, as a rule, have voted directly against her interestslooking to the Southern oligarchy to reward their betrayal of their constituency. Eminently among this class of men stands Mr. Buchanan. Like Mr. Dallas, he betrayed his State. He affirmed that Mr. Polk was a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay, and the unsurpassed fraud of the Polk-Kane correspondence, which represented Polk as a Tariff man, was a fit accompaniment to Mr. Buchanan's brazen declaration.

We are reminded of these facts by the recent refusal of the City Councils of Philadelphia to allow Mr. Buchanan to receive his friends and fellow citizens in Independence Hall. Mr. Penrose, a member of the Council, in the sturdiest manner advocated the refusal and carried his point. He was opposed tomaking Councils President-makers, and, besides, Mr. Buchanan had betrayed the interests of Philadelphia, and builds up the City of New-York at her expense. We feel with a sincere man like Mr. Penrose, however impolitic it may be to give Mr. Buchanan a lift in his Presidential candidacy tour-opposition in such case simply aiding the enemy-but we must dissent from his opinion that Mr. Buchanan's betraval of his constituents has built up New-York City at the expense of Philadelphia. On the contrary, we consider a protective tariff so sunlike an institution that its rays warm into being new cities, and fortify all the old ones with equal geniality according to their natural advantages. So far from the abominable bill of 1846 helping New-York, it has cost her at least a hundred millions. It has cut down our immigration, the touchstone of our local as well as general prosperity, more than one half; it has reduced our ship-building so that it is one half of what it was seven years ago; and it threatens to open the way to fresh commercial crises-the balance wheel being wanting in adequate protection to home industries.

We know that Philadelphia and Pennsylvania have suffered enormously by the ignorance, tricks, lies and frauds of their politicians-among the most stolid and unserupulous in the Union-but we know that the city and State of New-York have suffered searcely less from the same cause—the destruction of the Tariff of 1842. The State of New-York is seriously injured-as we showed some time since-through the desire of certain politicians to give a commercial supremacy to the City of New-York, the promoters of such efforts being ignorant of the principles of political economy-of the fact that the largest manufacturing country alone can have the largest foreign commerce, and that domestic mills and mines always advance the permanent interests of merchants at

home trading with foreign ports. In another view a reception of Mr. Buchanan because he returns from a foreign mission is all humbug. There never was any importance in the mission of Mr. Buchanan-nothing that could not have been settled through the ocean mail, at the cost of a few shillings; and it is simply drivel to on the subject of slaveholding. But these speak of it as momentous, or try to galvanize our worthless diplomatic machinery into life and im-

### POLYGAMY IN THE MISSIONS.

We give, in another column, a very singular article from one of the religious papers of this city, called forth by the representations of a correspondent of that paper as to the effect produced on the minds of many former contributors to the funds of the Baptist Missionary Society by an article of ours some time since published, entitled, "Free Love in the Church." In that article we dwelt on the inconsistency of denouncing Polygamy in Utah and tolerating it in India, and on the danger that the same result would happen in this case as had happened in the case of Slavery-that what, under the delusive hope that it would presently vanish before the light of Christianity, was winked at at first as an acknowledged evil, (but difficult to be dealt with in the way of church discipline, ) might come presently to set itself up, if not as a divine institution sanctioned by the Bible and consecrated by the practice of the old patriarchs and the early Christians, at least as a "domestic institution," as to which the Indian Christians must be governed by their local laws, and with which it would be a high piece of impertinence on the part of their American brethren to presume in any way to intermeddle, or even to express any opinion about it. We were far from suggesting any doubt that the light of Christianity was abundantly able to make manifest the evils and the sinfulness both of Polygamy and of Slavery; but it did appear to us that, in order to produce such an effect, it was absolutely necessary that the light of Christianity should have an opportunity to shine, and not be hid under a bushel, after the fashion so unforturstely adopted in the case of Slavery, and which in the case of Eastern Polygamy, our missions and missionary societies seemed disposed to imitate.

The Examiner, as will be seen in its article elsewhere given, though it purges itself of any complicity in this questionable doctrine and prectice of the toleration of Polygamy in the infant churches of India, is by no means able o say so much for the Baptist Missionary Union or its executives, and still less for the Missionaries themselves. It expresses itself, indeed, as "very sure that neither the Union nor its executives could sanction a polygamous Chris-'tianity:" and yet in the very preceding sentences it frankly admits that "it is not aware that the sub-'ject has been been acted upon by the Missionary Union or its executives." And what renders this admission the more significant is, its confession, at the same time, of its inability to say that "all "American Baptist Missionaries are agreed as to the course to be pursued with polygamists pro-"fessing to be Christians"-an admission, we take

it, an the part of The Examiner that a part, and for aught that appears a very large part, of the Mission aries are in favor in repeating in India, as to Polygamy, the same experiment which has been tried in America in the case of Slavery, and with results ac disastrous, and that the American Baptist Missionaries are pretty nearly unanimous in favor of this policy, which seems to be indicated by the excuse which The Examiner sets up for the silence of the Union and its executives-which excuse is, that "it might be regarded as an interference with "the 'just liberty' of the missionaries" to attempt by rules sent from the missionary rooms, to trammel them as to this matter, or to prevent them from baptizing as many polygamist converts as they please.

If it be the fact that missionaries of the American Baptist Union do baptize polygamous converts. then the silence of the Union upon the subject becomes no less significant than the silence of the Tract Society on the subject of Slavery. Both in one case and the other, it seems open to the construction of being a silence that gives consent. The excuse intimated by the Examiner, that this silence is forced upon the Union through fear of being charged "with tampering with the liberty of missionaries," is not very creditable to the Christian courage of that body, and, we are inclined to suspect, is not wholly just toward the missionaries themselves. It appears from The Examiner's article that there have been complaints, both abroad and at home, as to unreasonable interferences on the part of the Board touching the means to be employed in evangelizing the heathen, and also as to matters of expenditure. -as to which it has been thought and said that the missionaries in the field were better judges than the executive committee of the Missionary Union in Boston or New-York. The grounds for such an opinion are obvious, but does it follow that because the missionaries think themselves best qualified to judge as to these matters of detail, that they would spurn and reject the decision of their brethren at home as to the fundamental principles of Christianity? We think that The Examiner ought to hesitate how it throws out such a charge against the missionaries. We at least shall hesitate to give credit to it till the Missionary Union, by first speaking out upon the subject, has given the missionaries a chance to show that, however it may be as to small matters of business policy, upon a great question of principle like this they are not above listening to suggestions from

home. Upon this question of allowing their converts to continue in the practice of Polygamy, we are well aware of the delicate position in which the missionaries are placed. We understand perfectly well, and are ready to make all allowance for the strong temptation under which the missionaries labor to surrender stern principle to plausible views of temporary expediency. After all that the utmost zeal of Protestantism can claim, our missionaries are but men; and with the most ample allowance for superior enlightenment, how can they be expected to be entirely proof against those potent influences which induced their Roman Catholic predecessors in India to yield so much to the heathen ideas and customs of their converts "-a concession on their part which was perhaps one chief reason why, with all their apparent early success, these missions made so little permanent impression on the people of India.

This, indeed, is one of those numerous cases in which the missionaries are much less to be blamed for yielding to the force of a powerful temptation, than we at home are for not stretching out a seasonable hand to prevent them from falling-for not uttering a seasonable word to warn them of the pit into which they were about blindly to step. Everybody knows the power of habit, the influence of surrounding circumstances, and the delusion to which, through such means, the strongest intellects, and souls the best disposed, are subject. Of this we have fearful proof in the doctrines at present current in the churches of the Southand in some of the churches of the North too, for the infection has spread even to usconsiderations, just in proportion as they afford an apology for the missionaries and the slaveholders beceme for us a condemnation. That the missionaries in a heathen land, surrounded by polygamous households, and fearful of putting obstacles in the way of conversions by demanding too painful sacrifices, should gradually forget their American education, and begin to see things with Indian and heathen eyes-this is natural, and may be excusable. But so much the more reason why we, who remain at home, and who have not been exposed to the blinding and bewildering influences of this fog of heathenism, should give prompt, timely and sharp warning to our erring brethren to recall them back to the light of American Christianity.

Had this course been taken on the Slavery ques tion, both we and the Southern churches would have had much less to answer for. From what a sea of troubles, from what a necessary purgatory of self-repreach-nay, from what a hell of rebellious and defiant wickedness would it not have saved us both! It would be a pity, with our eyes open and with the result of this sad experiment before us. to run headlong, on this new question of Polygamy, into a similar false position.

### RUSSIA.

Russia, disabled at last, can no longer threaten and injure Turkey; she has lost, likewise, her influence over the Christian populations of that country; and, moreover, Alexander II. has surrendered his ancestral policy regarding the Ottoman." Such are the triumphant dicts of European publicists, belonging to the Allies, in their comments on the Treaty of Paris; but they seem to be marked by no very profound or far-seeing wisdom. Nor, indeed, could the philosophic truth on the subject be expected from such a source, under the present circumstances. The recent ensanguined foe must remain a bitter opponent even after the battle is over: besides, the necessity of persuading the people of the West that the war has been worth all it has cost, renders exaggeration quite natural on the part of these writers. It becomes, then, so much the more proper for us, at this distance from the scene of conflict, to consult the light of impartial facts and of history respecting these allegations, and to endeavor to ascertain whether Russia has really suffered any vital injury, which can avert or much hinder the normal development of her career.

Undoubtedly Russia emerges from the war with ghastly gashes; wounded, too, in her pride and prestige. But the treaty closing this drama has, more forcibly than many preceding it, a material and moral view, and in each a transient and permanent side. The losses of Russia-even the reduction of the

huge and vigorous political tree, after being clipped and hedged in, must sprout anew, with health and strength undiminished. The new state of things created by the peace for Turkey and the Christians there, may apparently diminish the Russian influence over them during a short time, but to the long run it may throw these same Christians more fully into the arms of the Northern Power. The political, and, still more, the religious current so powerful among the Eastern nations of old, uniting them with Russia, cannot at ouce be diverted, much less absorbed. Traditions and recollections are not easily destroyed in the popular heart. Besides, it will be very easy for the partisans of Russia, between Cape Matapan and the Proth-and they are very numerous-to represent to the people that all the concessions and rights. as well as the administrative ameliorations, conceded to them in the Principalities and throughout the Ottoman Empire, result from the efforts and sacrifices of Russia. They may be made to perceive that but for the war all this would not have been wrested from the Porte; and that the contest originated solely in the demands of Russia concerning this object. Without this provocation neither France nor England would ever have taken any decided step in the matter.

Moreover, the Greek Catholic Church which, during long centuries of oppression and martyrdom, consoled the Christians of Turkey while preserving their religious and national sentiments, will now be exposed to new trials and dangers. The Romanism and Protestantism of the West under the protection of France, Austria and England, are preparing for a campaign of propagandism in the heart of that communion. Their missionaries will seek to make converts more among the Eastern Christians than among the Mohammedans. But the ties of the people to that Church will not be easily sun dered, or her influence destroyed; and her hope of temporal salvation will lie in being drawn more closely than hitherto to the bosom of her secure and powerful sister in Russia. Under these circumstances the influence of the Czar over the immense majority of the Christian inhabitants of Turkey being fostered by the Greek and Slavonic clergy, will still overshadow that of his Western antagonists. Though Alexander II. may wish to abandon the so-called hereditary policy of the Empire from the time of Peter the Great, it will be beyond his power.

Only those wholly unacquainted with the laws which give life and development to nations-as diplomats and politicians generally are-consider this policy as of personal origin, and hence capable of being destroyed by an individual fiat. But the Russian tendency and march toward the south, toward Constantinopie, is as old as the existence of the Empire; it was, it is, and will be until fulfilled, a necessary condition of its material and immaterial growth and development. The greatest rivers of Russia running through her richest territories, point to the south, and make a national contact with the Mediterranean indispensable for commercial purposes. Destiny seems to have traced out this policy from the beginning, long centuries ago, indeed. It began, probably, in the fifth century with the city of Novgorod, the commercial link between the North of Europe and the Orient, and was distinctly pronounced in the ninth century, immediately on the foundation of the empire on the Dnieper by the Varaegnes. Their heathen progeny poured around the Euxine, overflowing its shores to the Caucasian slopes, stormed the gates of Constantinople, and shook the thrones of the Porphyrogenes. The nation, Christianized, did the same thing afterward. The domination of the Tartars temporarily arrested this current, but it resumed its course so soon as that yoke was broken. The Ivans pushed simultaneously toward the Baltic, toward the Black and Caspian Seas, and the North Pacific Ocean. Under them, religion became identified with this policy, and a marriage with an heiress of the Moslem destroyed the Byzantian throne and gave a certain documentary legality to their aspirations. The Romanoffs, under Peter and his successors, have only carried out what had been for centuries the mainspring of the national life and action. Transient events may arrest this movement for a time, but it will constantly seek to be renewed and with it creased force. Can any man, can Alexander II.,

divert or destroy it ? It is now evidently the interest of Russia to protract, as long as possible, the agony of the Ottoman Empire. Time, ever the best ally of Russia, will work for her. The death and decomposition of Turkey will occur about the time when Russia has healed her wounds, and unfolded more fully her resources with the lights of civilization, turning to profit the experience for which she has now so dearly paid. What she loses in a naval and military point of view by the neutralization of the Black Sea, she will gain in a different manner in other waters and on new fields. No one supposes that she will meekly cross her hands on her lap. She will immediately go to work and avail herself of fresh resources. The old battle-ships sunk in the bay of Sevastopol will reappear, more numerous and powerful, as steamers and screwpropellers, on other waters. Navy-yards will be built at Archangel on the White Sea, and the mouth of the Amoor on the Pacific; both having better materials for the construction of vessels than the ports of the Euxine, while to the Amoor machinery may be easily forwarded from the United States. This new basis for a pewerful navy is sure and independent, no Dardanelles being there to impede the movement of ships.

The war, it is true, has been disastrous for Russia. But disasters have always proved advantageous for her growth. One is astenished in taking a bird's eye view of her history and comparing it with that of most other nations, past or present. Indeed, the history of Russia, in its development, bears a similitude to the various epochs of the geo logical formation of the earth. Russia has stood already about twelve centuries; a lapse of time during which many other empires, for example Persia, and above all Rome, were born, rose, shook the world and fell: or during which others, of modern fame, though chronologically posterior, have reached seemingly the limits of their geographical extension as well as of their internal material development and population. Russia, in this respect, has scarcely entered upon her youth, and her limitless resources are as yet mainly untouched. As geological history is marked by epochs of life-destroying convulsions and revolutions, so in the history of Russia the invasion and ing dominion of the Tartars, the invasion of the Poles in the seventeenth century, and the invasion of 1812, threatened to destroy her independence and nationality. And as, after the terrific convulsions of the globe, nature, resuming her powers. bursts forth in new and more perfect creations, so Russia, after each of those prostrating events, has always risen more vigorous, active and expansive. So will it be now. After all, this war has been a

world. It has shown to the ruler and the nation that power or greatness is not encom passed wholly by military organization, but must repese on industrial and intellectual development cenetrating all the popular strata. The war has been an electric spark awakening powers of mird and national resources hitherto hidden.

Long before the end of the present century under the action of general statistical laws, the population of Russia, even in her present limits etween Germany, the Pruth, and the Pacific Ocean, must naturally reach one hundred millions. or nearly half the population of the rest of Europe; and this on an area where five times that number can live and move comfortably. This mass of people of one and the same creed, language, traditions and aspirations, will then possess comparatively much higher degree of mental culture than the present generation. Nets of railroads will cover their territory, running, not through solitudes, but through animated and cultivated regions. Russia will acquire a power of lasticity, of contraction and expansion, centupling her gigantic forces. Such a mass, well organized and endowed with normal life, must unavoidablyfor good or for evil-wield a momentous influence in the policy or destinies of European States. Russia, like a steadily rising tide, may be momentarily checked: but it will overflow with renewed force any artificial dam. Should, therefore, the relations of nations for the future be guided by the old spirit of rivalry and jealousy, should the force of mutual prejudice and disparagement still overcloud higher impulses, then it is easy to comprehend the pang of fear thrilling through European politicians at the sight of the huge form of Russia and her vast growth and capacities

The Evening Post having copied what appears to as a most injudicious and mistaken article from The Chicago Democrat, wherein Gor. SEWARD is assumed to be urging the nomination of Moses H. GRINNELL for Vice-President, to be supported in connection with Col. FREMONT for President, we deem it simple justice to state the fact that Gov. S. has not suggested the name of Mr. Grinnell, hor of any other person, whether for President or Vice-President. To every one who has approached im with suggestions that this or that person should be nominated, he has uniformly responded: "I have nothing to say, and will do nothing, as to candidates; but I will heartily support whoever shall be presented by the Republican National Convention, presuming that they will be faithful exponents and earnest champions of the principles which underlie the Republican movement." Such, we are well assured, has been the uniform tenor of Gov. Seward's language on this subject; and such, we do not doubt, it will be. Gov. S., it is well known, has himself been widely suggested as the Republican candidate, and if it were clearly within the power of the Republicans to elect whomscever they preferred. we presume he would be their decided choice. In the actual state of things, we believe many if not most of those who have for years been recognized as his immediate friends do not advocate nor expect his nomnation; but these do not the less object to his formal withdrawal from the canvass. Let the field of selection be as wide as possible, and let the National Convention which is to assemble at Philadelphia canvass it impartially, deliberately searchingly, and select for President and Vice President the two fit and faithful men who can poll the largest possible vote for Frankansas and her immediate Admission. Such we know to be the wish of many of Gov. Seward's prominent friends; and we believe it to accord fully with his own views.

As to Mr. Grinnell, we are aware that his name has been canvassed in connection with the Vice-Presidency, though in no manner through Gov. Seward's procurement or suggestion. We have heard it remarked that, should Col. Frement be the Free-Kansas candidate for President, Mr. Grinnell would fitly and happily complete the ticket; and it is very true that it was supposed that his nomination would conciliate and electrify housands who might not otherwise so heartily support that ticket. All this is very natural and unexceptionable. But, while it is certain that Gov. Seward had no part in introducing Mr. Grinnell's name into these informal discussions, it is morally sure that Mr. Grinnell himself had no knowledge of them, and that those who would gladly support him for any station have no confidence in their ability to induce him to be a candidate. The class of eminent and successful merchants, to which class Mr. Grinnell belongs, have a natural and all but invincible repugnance to being candidates or holding office, and Mr. G. has for years been unsuccessfully importuned to allow his name to be used for this or that honorable and influential post. Mr. Grinnell bore his part in public affairs years ago, and received an honorable discharge. We doubt that he could now be induced to accept any political office whatever.

## FROM WASHINGTON

THE PRESIDENCY. washington, Friday, April 25, 1856.

It is absurd to suppose that any strength can be ent to the Republican cause in the coming Presidential canvass by a name. The election has got to be carried on the strength of the cause or not at all. Who the candidate is is a matter of small consequence, so he be a true man, and a man not specially obnoxious to any wide-spread existing popular prejudice. Among the individuals who come within this category there is not much to choose. No one of them can either essentially strengthen or materially weaken the ticket. Any attempts to run after inveterate. Hunkerism on the one hand, or the floating vote on the other, at any sacrifice whatever, will this time, we feel convinced, prove to be a grave and mortifying error. We undertook to propitiate both elements in the last canvass, and the result was a dead failure which we ought to profit by. Our chances, in doing it, seemed to be good, and they certainly were far better than they are likely to be again. These are times when the currents of pinion on public affairs have no decided set my way, and when, after eddying about in counter and purposeless drifts, a slight thing gives them direction and force. This has been the case in our po litical history more than once. But it will not do to confound such epochs with the present. Such is not the condition of the public mind. In the Morth and in the South there is a strong and determined current of sentiment and opinion upon the great question of the day. These currents are not in any degree under the control of, or even subject to medification, by the power of any man in this nation. Personal popularity adds nothing to their orce and diminishes nothing of their strength. count only as material diminations; but such a redutary and purifying tempest for her and for the They set straight on to a plain point. The seconer, practice on the Panama side. That Company re

therefore, the too prevalent idea is abandoned of the strength of this man or the weakness of that as the Presidential candidate of the Anti-Nebracka men, except where the specific strength or weak ness to a decided extent can be clearly pointed out the sconer we shall approach the true starting point in the selection. It is of no use to be balancing little considerations or figuring up picayuse differences. Least of all, is it wise to be estimating the value of imaginary individual advantages.

We think the election of Mr. Chase as Governor of Obio last year, strikingly illustrates the trae moral of the coming election. He held the porition of a fit man, not repugnant to popular prejudice, and was borne into effice by the simple strength of the great idea of the canvass hostility to the removal of the Missouri restriction, and free dom for Kansas. Another man might have done as well, or better, perhaps, but no other other man could have done as well, unless he had fully and entirely represented the vital idea of the contest That election farnishes the Republicans a clear chart of their policy on the national theater, and & discloses a clearer view of the real power of the issue on which they are to fight the Presidential battle than they can easily find elsewhere. The late elections are fallacious in so far as they

are taken as indications of the waning strength of the Anti-Nebraska forces in the North. "Every New-England State has been carried by the Opposition, to be sure," say the Administration journ als, "but see the diminished majorities." Behold the explanation. It has been trumpeted abroad for the last eight or ten months all over the North that the population of Kansas was five to one in favor of its being a Free State, and that, therefore, the danger of Slavery, which menaced it, was over. Thousands of the Democratic party, indig nant at the removal of the Missouri Restriction, and who had condemned it by voice and vote, have thus temporarily abated their hostility, and resumed their old places in the Democratic organization, thinking that though a great wrong and outrage had been committed, yet that after all no practical damage to Freedom would come of it. We do not know how much THE TRIBUNE itself will have to answer for the spread of this delusion in the Free States-for delusion it is, utter and profound. The spread of this unfounded belief has naturally weakened the ranks of the Anti-Nebraska men. Yet it has newhere broke them, as it was natural to suppose it might. The admitted fact that Kansas is inevitably to be a Free State, through the force of Northern emigration, has been seized by the file lenders of the office-holding party, and held up to their followers as evidence that notwithstanding all that had been said and predicted, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise would work no real mischief. The consternation which everywhere fell upon the leaders when the foul blow was first struck at Freedom has been supplanted by jubilant acticipations that its feared consequences were warded off, and that the offended masses of the party could be reclaimed by active efforts, which have accordingly been energetically and confidently put forth. In this consists the secret of the apparent partial revival of the strength of the Democratic organization in the Free States. When the true state of the case is made manifest to the public understanding, and it is seen that the North has been reposing in a false belief of the ultimate safety of Kansas, the current will return, must return, with renewed violence. When it is seen, as it will be seen, that the expectations in regard to Kansas being able to make herself free, are wholly unfounded, and are tending to her inevitable permanent enslavement, the same swelling popular heart that produced such overwhelming results in 1854, we have good reason to believe, will expand with a not less significant demonstration in 1856. The Presidential contest is thus, we believe, to

voke all the fires of 1854 growing out of the outage of the repeal, and the political iniquity of its authors, intensified by the prospect of certain Slavery for Kansas if the party in power are able to retain their power. This issue must electrify the canvass till the North is in a blaze. The standard-bearer, the candidate of the campaigu, will be measurably forgotten. It will be no canvass of closely and coolly balanced considerations. If it be anything but an abortion, will glow with a magnetism and a sentiment that will transmute every neutral element at the first touch. Compared with the isfluence and power of the idea which is to inspire the movement, the personal relations, the peguliar characteristics, the individual popularity and position of the candidate, are as nothing. All will be forgotten but the towering importance of the cause, and on that alone victory will be won, if it is to be won at all. There is, then, in our view, no peaitive strength to be lent to the Anti-Nebrasks ticket by any name whatever. We have only to see that no name is used that will weaken it. Se far as the man is concerned we can only be negatively strong. Let us look out that we are at least this, and not leave certain for uncertain ground, especially when we have no need to do so. J. S. P.

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.

Prom Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 26, 1856.

The Post-Office Department and the Panama Railroad Company are at loggerheads, and have been partially so for a year past. The facts are of sufficient public importance to be stated briefly, and the more so, as partial representations have already been circulated. When Mr. Hall was Postmaster General, he entered into a contract with this company for the transportation of mail matter across the Isthmus, at the rate of 22 cents per pound. No period of time was stipulated, and the discretion of terminating the contract was reserved to the Department. This arrangement was continued by Mr. Hubbard, and by Judge Campbell without interruption, until within the last year. The attention of Judge Campbell was called to the fact that the company advertised to carry the highest class of freight across the Isthmus at ten cents a pound. With a just regard to the interests of the public service, just regard to the interests of the he could not permit this notice to pass in silence, and accordingly a correspondence ensued on the subject. Mr. Aspinwall came here on behalf of the Company, and stated that fifteen cents per pound was paid for express freight. Under all the circumstances, Judge Campbell agreed to pay eighteen cents are record for mail matter, or three eighteen cents per pound for mail matter, or three cents a pound more than the rates paid by private individuals or companies for preferred treight. The Company demurred, but very sensibly pocketd the allowance.

Things went on pretty smoothly until Walker seized the boats of the Nicaragua Company, and practically closed their line. Then Mr. Aspinwall reappeared on the Washington stage; claimed an accumulated difference between the rates of leand 22 cents per pound for mail freights; demand d the highest rates for the future, and required the back claim to be liquidated, under a threat of refusing to take out the last mail to California. In this extremity, the Postmaster General had no recourse but California, and therefore \$18,000 of difference has been allowed. It was pretty sharp